



WILL HE AWAKE TO THE NEEDS OF THE HOUR.

WHAT MENACES OUR NATION.

Senator Fairbanks Speech in Support of the Immigration Bill.

The Effects of Increased Influx of Ignorant, Criminal and Vicious Elements from Europe.

Senator Fairbanks of Indiana made the following telling speech in advocacy of the Lodge immigration bill which we reproduce for the patriotic sentiment it contains:

Mr. President, no more important question can engage our attention, and none should receive more earnest and thoughtful consideration, than one which seeks to guard and preserve the high standard of our population and citizenship. No policy, however venerable, no mere sentimental considerations should dissuade us from dealing with an evil which menaces our civilization, and in a manner incompatible with the best interests of the country and all its people.

The pending bill, sir, throws an additional safeguard about our population and citizenship by imposing a moderate and reasonable educational test upon all immigrants over 16 years of age and physically capable. The immigrant must be able to read and write the Constitution of the United States in some language before admission. An exception is made, however, in the case of a person over 50 years of age, the parent or grandparent of a qualified immigrant above 21 years of age and who is capable of supporting such parent or grandparent. Although illiterate, such relatives may accompany or be sent for and come to join the husband or parent who is qualified and capable. The closest and strongest ties of kinship thus remain unbroken.

This measure does not prevent the immigration of the intelligent people of every land who wish to make their homes here, and who will become worthy and desirable citizens of the Republic. It is not racial in its discriminating purpose; it does not forbid the coming of any race; it proscribes no nationality; it is a proscription of ignorance, and of that only. It is founded upon the broad and patriotic theory that to further augment illiteracy in this country is unwise, and that illiteracy is an unstable and undesirable foundation upon which to rest this mighty fabric of government.

We are not unmindful of the immeasurable contribution which our foreign-born population has made to the upbuilding of the republic. Its work and influence have been felt throughout the country, and much of all that is great and splendid about us is the fruit of its genius and industry. But those who have aided most were those who quickly blended with the great mass of our native-born population and most readily renounced allegiance to their own countries and assumed the duties of loyal citizens, taking an interest and pride in sustaining and strengthening the institutions of the country of their adoption. Sir, I am pleased to say that the native and foreign-born of Indiana have wrought together in raising that splendid state to her present exalted position. They have been zealous co-workers; sharing alike in all the labors, anxieties and rewards incident to carrying out of the wilderness that majestic commonwealth. Search her muster rolls, and there you will find thousands, born beneath distant skies, who dared all in the defense of the honor and in-

tegrity of their chosen land. They shared in the arduous deeds of heroes on many fields and their patriotic devotion is a part of the imperishable glory of the state.

The absorptive power of our nation has been great, and in the main the aliens and the natives have easily fused into a homogeneous people. The rapid admixture of foreign bloods here without the impairment of our national character has challenged the wonder and admiration of the civilized world.

Until recent years immigration was invited and stimulated by liberal homestead laws and by colonization agencies which offered alluring inducements. All who sought our shores were accepted without question or discrimination. The educated, moral and patriotic were welcome. The culprit fleeing from outraged justice found a refuge here. The physically, mentally and morally disordered were permitted to become resident and citizens and share with us, as though unto the manor born, the privileges bequeathed to us by our fathers. Our broad, rich, unoccupied domain and expanding industries invited numbers, and no heed was taken of their quality; and it is remarkable, and indeed the subject of congratulation, that we suffered so little from the undesirable and positively objectionable while our gates stood unprotected.

The encouragement of immigration has taken the form of law but once, that was in 1864, and was in the nature of a war measure. It became necessary to supply the places of the army which had been drawn from the fields of productiveness and sent into the south. This could be done by promoting immigration; hence, the law mentioned. Under the stimulus it afforded immigration was materially increased. At the close of the war the army re-entered the avocations of peace, and the necessity for the act having ceased, it was repealed four years after its enactment.

Prior to 1875 there were no restrictive laws except those prohibiting coolie trade. In that year more drastic measures were enacted to suppress this reprehensible traffic, and convicts and women imported for immoral purposes were excluded. Subsequently acts were passed (not including acts restricting Chinese immigration) barring idiots, insane persons, paupers, or persons liable to become a public charge; persons with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons who have been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists; assisted immigrants (unless it is satisfactorily shown on special inquiry that they do not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes), and contract laborers.

The presence of these restrictive acts upon the statute books has been beneficial, though the number who presented themselves at our ports and were excluded is comparatively small. Exclusive of the Chinese, there have been debarred and deported during the last six years only 14,156 out of a total of 2,137,659. The unseen benefits arising from these first measures of exclusion, however, are perhaps greater than those which are disclosed by the statistical tables, for many have been deterred from coming by knowledge of the laws and the fear of their enforcement.

It has been observed during recent years that those interdicted under existing laws are not the only persons whose coming is undesirable, and that there has been a decided increase in the influx of people whose presence is injurious. These new and unwelcome accessions are from countries which contributed but little to the earlier immigration. They differ from the former in race and quality. The very large per cent of the immigration until quite recently came from the United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. It was in the main intelligent, industrious, frugal, law respecting and liberty loving. It readily assimilated with us and

merged into the American with marvelous facility. It contributed to our statesmanship, to our literature, to our commerce, to our agriculture, and to all other avenues of industry. Beginning with the last decade, a change occurred in both the nationality and quality of our immigration. Those who were chiefly of the Slavonic countries began to come in great and increasing numbers. Among them were many very undesirable acquisitions; many from the better portions of Italy, Austria-Hungary and other eastern and southern countries were educated, enterprising and brave, but the larger per cent was ill fitted to become a part of our population or to assume the privileges and responsibilities of American citizens. They possessed a low order of intelligence and an inferior standard of life, and had no adequate conception of the marvelous significance of our institutions. This fact has awakened the people to the necessity of some protective measure.

If it be said that in further restricting immigration we are departing from the traditional policy of our government, we answer—at conditions have changed, and with new conditions the policy of the government must change to meet them. No policy should stand against the best interests of our countrymen, native and foreign born alike. It will be instructive to observe the number of immigrants and aliens arriving since the close of the revolutionary war. There are no statistics prior to 1820, but it is estimated by generally accepted authority that the number between the close of the war of the revolution and 1820 was 250,000. Since 1820 the arrivals by decennial periods was:

Decade ending with—	
1830, aliens	143,439
1840, aliens	599,125
1850, aliens	1,713,261
1860, aliens to 1855; immigrants 1855 to 1860	2,598,214
1870, immigrants	2,314,824
1880, immigrants	2,812,191
1890, immigrants	5,246,613
1891 to 1897 (seven years)	2,741,299

Total immigrants and aliens	18,169,056
The foregoing came chiefly from the countries and in the numbers following:	
Germany	4,967,776
Ireland	3,781,042
England	2,638,596
Norway and Sweden	1,182,788
Austria-Hungary	813,269
Italy	804,789
Russia and Poland	714,938
France	393,536
Scotland	367,041
Switzerland	199,246
Denmark	185,654

The radical change which began in 1880 in the nativity of the principal arrivals may be conveniently observed by forming two principal groups—one embodying the western and northern and the other the eastern and southern parts of Europe. The per cent of immigration from these groups to the total immigration was as follows:

Year.	From Kingdom, Austria, France, Hungary, Germany, Italy, Poland and Scandinavia and Russia.	From Eastern and Southern Europe.
1880	64.5	35.5
1890	57.7	42.3
1895	51.4	48.6
1896	37.6	62.4
1897	36.7	63.3

A rise in the ratio of immigration from eastern and southern Europe from 35.5 to 61.7 per cent in seventeen years, and a fall in the ratio from the western and northern countries from 64.5 to 38.3 per cent in the same period may well lead us to pause and inquire whether the change is in the national interest.

One of the most noticeable incidents in this remarkable change in the source and nativity of the immigrants is the marked addition to our illiterate population. The decrease in immigration has been from countries which have hitherto sent us but a small per

cent of illiterates, and the increase is from countries where the ignorance is greatest. Thirty-nine and nine-tenths per cent of those above 14 years of age coming from Austria-Hungary, Italy, Poland and Russia last year could neither read nor write, while only 3.6 per cent of those from the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Scandinavia were illiterate. When we witness this increase in the illiterate accessions to our population we may well recall the warning of George William Curtis, "Let us beware how we water our lifeblood." Let us not unduly tax our assimilative powers.

No one can view this great invasion of illiteracy without grave concern. We should address to ourselves the question, What will be its effect if it continues to flow with increasing ratio? The countries which supply the greater number of illiterates furnished less than 1 per cent of the immigration in 1860, 8.5 per cent in 1880, and 51.7 per cent in 1897. The undesirable were deterred less by panic than the desirable immigrants.

Mr. Bryce, with rare felicity, observes the evil which has given rise to the pending bill: "The most conspicuous evidence of American prosperity has been hitherto seen in the high standard of living to which the native working classes of the north have risen, in the abundance of their food and the quality of their clothing, in the neatness and comforts of their homes, in the decent orderliness of their lives, and the fondness for reading of their women. The settlers of the last half century, though at first far behind the native Americans in all these respects, have tended to rise to their level, and except in a few of the larger cities, have, after fifteen years, practically adopted American standards of comfort. But with the last decade new swarms of European immigrants have invaded America, drawn from their homes in the eastern part of central Europe by the constant cheapening of ocean transit and by that more thorough drainage, so to speak, of the island regions of Europe which is due to the extension of railways. These immigrants, largely of the Slavonic race, come from a lower strata of civilization than the German immigrants of the past, and, since they speak foreign tongues, are less amenable to American influences. . . . There seems to be a danger that if they continue to come in large numbers they may retain their own low standard of decency and comfort and menace the continuance among the working class generally of that far higher standard which has hitherto prevailed in all but a few spots in this country. Already the United States, which twenty years ago rejoiced in immigration, begins to regard it with disquiet."

A study of the last census leads to the conclusion that our foreign population contributes a large number to our almshouses, penitentiaries, insane asylums, and reformatories which would be excluded under the provisions of the pending bill. There were in the almshouses in 1890 73,045 paupers, of whom 27,648 were foreign-born and 36,556 were native whites. The nationality of 2,274 whites was undisclosed; the residue were colored. It is thus seen that the foreign-born whites constituted 43 per cent and the native whites 57 per cent of the white pauper element whose parentage was known. The full significance of this is realized when we bear in mind the disparity in the respective numbers of our native and foreign population.

Dr. Wines, in his bulletin upon Convicts in Penitentiaries in the United States at the Eleventh census, says that—

The foreign population of this country contributes, directly or indirectly, in the persons of the foreign-born or their immediate descendants, very nearly three-fifths of all the paupers supported in almshouses. This disproportion between the two elements in respect of the burden of pauperism is even greater than that in respect of crime.

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WHAT ROME TEACHES.

In 1900 Hundred Rome Will Take This Country and Keep It—Hecker.

She Boasts That Religious Liberty Is Only Endured Until the Opposite Side Can Be Put into Effect Without Injury to the Roman Church.

Education outside of the Catholic Church is a damnable heresy.—Pope Pius IX.

Education must be controlled by Catholic authorities, even to war and bloodshed.—Catholic World.

I frankly confess that the Catholics stand before the country as the enemies of the public schools.—Father Phelan.

I would as soon administer sacrament to a dog as to Catholics who send their children to public schools.—Father Walker.

The public schools have produced nothing but a godless generation of thieves and blackguards.—Father Schaner.

It will be a glorious day in this country when under the laws the school system will be shivered to pieces.—Catholic Telegraph.

The public schools are nurseries of vice; they are godless and unless suppressed will prove the damnation of this country.—Father Walker.

We must take part in the elections, move in a solid mass in every state against the party pledged to sustain the integrity of the public schools.—McCloskey.

The common schools of this country are sinks of moral pollution and nurseries of hell.—Chicago Tablet.

The time is not far away when the Roman Catholic Church of the Republic of the United States, at the order of the Pope, will refuse to pay their school tax, and will send bullets to the breasts of the government agents rather than pay it. It will come quickly at the click of a trigger, and will be obeyed, of course, as coming from Almighty God.—Mgr. Capel.

"We hate Protestantism; we detest it with our whole heart and soul."—Catholic Visitor.

"No man has a right to choose his religion."—Archbishop Hughes in Freeman's Journal, Jan. 29, 1852.

"If Catholics ever gain sufficient numerical majority in this country, religious freedom is at an end."—Catholic Shepherd of the Valley, Nov. 23, 1851.

"Protestantism, of every form, has not, and never can have any right where Catholicity is triumphant."—Dr. O. A. Brownson's Catholic Review, June, 1851.

"We have taken this principle for a basis: That the Catholic religion with all its rights, ought to be exclusively dominant, in such sort, that every other worship shall be banished and interdicted."—Pius IX. in his allocution to a Consistory of Cardinals, September, 1851.

"Protestantism—why, we should draw and quarter it, and hang up the crow's head. We would tear it with pincers and fire it with hot irons! Fill it with molten lead and sink it in hell fire one hundred fathoms deep."—Father Phelan, Editor Western Watchman.

"Religious liberty is merely endured until the opposite side can be carried into effect, without peril to the Catholic Church."—Bishop O'Connor.

The Roman Catholic is to wield his vote for the purpose of securing Catholic ascendancy in this country.—Father Hecker, in the Catholic World, July, 1870.

"Undoubtedly it is the intention of the Pope to possess this country. In this intention he is aided by the Jesuits and Catholic prelates and priests."—Brownson's Catholic Review, July, 1864.

When a Catholic candidate is on a ticket and his opponent is a non-Catholic, let the Catholic candidate have the vote, no matter what he represents."—Catholic Review, July, 1894.

"In case of conflicting laws between the two powers, the laws of the church must prevail over the state."—Pius IX, Syllabus 1854.

"We hold the state to be only an inferior court, receiving its authority from the church and liable to have its decrees reversed upon appeal."—Brownson's Essays, p. 282.

"We do not accept this government or hold it to be any government at all, or as capable of performing any of the proper functions of government. If the American government is to be sustained and preserved at all, it must be by the rejection of the principles of the Reformation (that is, the government by the people), and the acceptance of the Catholic principle, which is the government of the pope."—Catholic World, September, 1871.

"I acknowledge no civil power."—Cardinal Manning, speaking in the name of the Pope, S. R. S., 1873.

"The Pope, as the head and mouthpiece of the Catholic Church, administers its discipline and issues orders to which every Catholic under pain of sin must yield obedience."—Catholic World, of August, 1868.

"In 1900 Rome will take this country and keep it."—Priest Hecker.

"The will of the Pope is the supreme law of all lands."—Archbishop Ireland.

Is a Papal Coup Intended.

The sentiments of the Civiltà Cattolica, the organ of the Vatican at Rome, as given by the Rome corre-

spondent of the Londo Chronicle will cause a distinct shock to monarchical traditions throughout Europe and produce a sensation throughout the Catholic world generally. The fact that it is regarded as a mere amplification of the pope's Christmas allocution coming from an organ edited by a picked staff of leading Jesuits in close relation to the Vatican, gives it the character of an inspired document, apparently designed to mark the beginning of the final struggle which is to settle the controversy for power between the pope and the Italian monarchy.

The most significant fact in connection with the article is the expression of friendship for a republican form of government, especially as represented by Switzerland and America which are commended for their "admirable and glorious constitutions," representing "true unities of nation and state," as contrasted with "that of Italy, which," it is declared, "has produced nothing but weakness, misery and starvation." In the declaration that without the aid of foreign bayonets the true Italy will find for itself its own way and will rise again from the ignominy in which it now lies prostrate to true greatness, there is an evident allusion to the foreign aid by which the present Italian monarchy was enabled to establish itself as well as an invitation to the Italian people to assert their power.

These utterances are the more remarkable as made in the interest of—if not directly prompted by—a hierarchy which for fourteen centuries has not only been one of the strongest supports of monarchical governments, but itself a representative of uncompromising despotism. Does it mean that the papacy, in the closing years of the nineteenth century, has been converted to republicanism, or that it has chosen this method for securing the sympathies of the Italian people in bringing to an end the struggle for "temporal power" which it has maintained for over a quarter of a century with the Italian monarchy? If the latter, the occasion has been adroitly chosen at a time when the Italian government is laboring under an accumulation of financial and economic embarrassments which have threatened its existence. In inviting an alliance with the Italian republicans—who are more likely to be opposed to the restoration of the temporal power of the pope than otherwise—the advisers of the Vatican have taken some uncertain chances, and future developments in that quarter will be awaited with curious interest.—Chicago Tribune.

Immigration and Progress.

In view of the discussion which is sure to be provoked by Senator Lodge's immigration bill, the influence of the foreign element in American civilization, as investigated by Dr. S. H. Hyde in the current number of the Popular Science Monthly, touches some points heretofore overlooked.

In the first place he shows that the rate of increase among the population before 1830 was greater than it has been since, so that foreign immigration is not responsible for the rapid growth of the population.

But the earlier immigration contained a large proportion of agriculturists, mechanics and skilled laborers, and the foreigner was really the teacher and introducer of the skilled crafts, and was even the teacher in the common schools. This immigration was in time followed by the more ignorant, that became stranded in the seaboard towns and from which sprang the dependent and criminal classes. Indiscriminate charity increased this evil, until it infected the native population. But this "servile class" indirectly fostered the higher advances in arts and material prosperity by doing the hard work and affording leisure for the cultivation of the arts and sciences and the development of mercantile and commercial pursuits.

But of more special advantage is the heterogeneousness of the population thus created. A mixed population is far more progressive than a homogeneous population. There never was a white homogeneous population in this country. And "as the national spirit acts upon the foreign element, so the foreign element reacts upon American civilization, and the admixture of nationalities is the primal cause of American progress."

Homogeneity causes stagnation. The American people are not an indigenous race, but a compound of nearly all the European nations, all of which have contributed a share to the growth and development of the country. Evil, too, may be traced to them, but "you can't have an omelet without breaking eggs."—Chicago Times-Herald.

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